

Soth Carolina.



THE GAZETTE.

Containing the freest Advices,

res, Foreign and Domestic,

From MONDAY March 13th, to MONDAY March 20th, 1749.

ODE for St. PATRIC's Day.

HUMBLY inscrib'd to the President and Members of the IRISH Society, by

Their most humble Servant,

JOSEPH DUMBLETON.

Semper bonus, neminiq; tuum, laudatq; manebit. VIRG.

THE Muse an Ode select prepares,
With splendid Bowls the Board is crown'd,
Thine Harp awakes in solemn Airs
O SAINT! while thy great Name goes round;
As Victims on thy festal Day
Our choicest Firstlings we resign,
And for a glad Libation, pay
Our finest Wheat, and purest Wine.

Hail Good and Great! whose ardent Zeal
No Terrors of an angry Sea,
Nor Rocks more dang'rous could repel,
Nor pointed Scorn obstruct thy Way:
Intent thy CHOSEN to reclaim
No Death controuls thy steadfast Mind,
Nay, tho' obscure thy People's Fame,
To Faith estrang'd, and unbelov'd.

Poul VIPERS of infectious Birth
Before thy Presence disappear,
No more to stain thine hollow'd Earth
Or taint its uncorrupted Air;
Th' ARCH SERPENT too of deadlier Growth
At thy divine Approach retreats,
And aw'd by irresistible Truth
Back hurries to infernal Seats.

That Thou thine Hand abroad hast spread
For us, to this perhaps We owe
Our enviy'd Fame, encreasing Trade,
With Streams of Wealth that largely flow
If Mortals, when immortal made
In Love, as well as Bliss, improve,
Whom We below as SAINTS obey'd,
May GUARDIAN-ANGELS prove above.

To War thy RACE HEROIC flies
To give our Nations griev'd Redress;
Whatever Shores the Sun espies
The Prowess of their Arms confers;
If East, to Indian Climes they sail,
Or West, pursue retreating Day,
Conquest directs the friendly Gale,
And Fame immortal glads their Way.

But HONEST Trophies yet we claim;
Thine ARMS no foul Rebellion stain;
No impious Zeal betrays our Fame,
Nor social Blood defiles our Plain:
At Home, the Widow we relieve,
From Want, the pining Orphan save,
Abroad, undying Proofs we give
That None more loyal are, or brave.

Thy plentiful Isle does Meats afford
To famish'd Climes, and hungry Lands,
Which Providence has meanly stor'd;
And dealt 'em Food with scanty Hands:
Industrious Labour feeds thy Poor,
While cherish'd Arts supremely shine;
And Traffic wide unfolds a Door
To drain the rich PERUVIAN Mine.

Thus with Abundance crown'd thy Land,
And 'midst her haughty Neighbours great,
Can We forget th' ALL-BOUNTIFUL Hand?
Or THEE, whose Name confirms our State?
While hoary Time with active Wing
Thy sacred Festal shall return,
Thy SONS shall then glad Off'rings bring,
And Incense on thine Altars burn.

From CATO's LETTERS.

The important Duty of Attendance in Parliament, recommended to the Members.

I know not a more laudable Ambition in any Man, than that of procuring, by his Credit with the People, a Place in the Legislature; and when it is procured this Way, it is a Testimony given by his Country to his Uprightness, and so his Capacity to serve it. This is as high an Honour as an Englishman can arrive at, and few but Englishmen can arrive at it; and the Trust is still as high as the Honour, and encreases it. The Liberty, the Property, nay the Virtue, Credit, and Religion of his Country, are in his Hands. Can Heaven or Earth afford stronger Motives for Diligence, Probity, and Attendance? When the Happiness or Misery, the Security or Bankruptcy, the Freedom or Servitude, of a Nation, and all the Good or Evil which this Life affords, depend upon his Behaviour, he will find sufficient Cause from Virtue, Tenderness, and Duty, to call up all his Care, Industry, and Zeal.

But so it has often happened in the World, that all the Activities and Attendance, or most of it, have been on the wrong Side; and as the Evil that is in the World does infinitely over-balance the Good, they who pull down are yearly more numerous, as well as more busy, than they who build up. Vice reigns amongst Men, while Virtue seems to suffer; and in many Countries the Public has been so vigorously assailed, that it has been slowly and faintly

defended. Thus it is that Liberty is almost every where lost: Her Foes are artful, united, and diligent: Her Defenders are few, disunited, and unactive. And therefore we have seen great Nations, free, happy, and in love with their own Conditions, first made Slaves by a Handful of Traytors, and then kept so by a handful of Soldiers: I mean a Handful in Comparison of the People, but still enough to keep them in Chains.

So that in most Nations, for want of this particular Zeal in every Man for his Country, in which all Men are comprised, the publick, which is every Man's Business, becomes almost any Man's Prey. It was thus under the first Triumvirate, when Pompey, Crassus, and Caesar, three Citizens of Rome, were, by the Assistance of Roman Armies, sharing out the Roman World among themselves: Nay, they procured the Authority of the Senate, and the Sanction of the People, for this monstrous three-headed Tyranny over Senate and People; and procured it by Means that will always procure it: Some they bought, others they terrified, and all they deceived, corrupted, and oppressed. The Tribunes of the People, who were the People's Representatives, and should have been their Protectors, they bribed; and the People were betrayed and sold by their Tribunes.

Such is the Misfortune of Mankind, and so uncertain is the Condition of human Affairs, that the very Power given for Protection contains in it a sufficient Power to destroy; and so readily does Government slide, and often start into Oppression! And only by watching and restraining Power, is this monstrous and dreadful Transition prevented. For this good Purpose we have Parliaments, to whom our Ministers are accountable; and by whom the Administration is supported, and its Limits and Power fixed. And to our having Parliaments, it is owing that we are not groaning under the same vile Vassalage with the Nations round about us. They had once their Parliaments as well as we; but in the room of Parliaments their Governors have substituted Armies, and consequently formed a Military Government, without calling it so: but, whatever it be called, that Government is certainly and necessarily a Military Government, where the Army is the strongest Power in the Country: And it is eternally true, that a Free Parliament and a Standing Army are absolutely incompatible, and can never subsist together.

By Parliaments therefore Liberty is preserved; and whoever has the Honour to sit in those Assemblies, accepts of a most sacred and important Trust; to the Discharge of which all his Vigilance, all his Application, all his Virtue, and all his Faculties are necessary; and he is bound, by all the Considerations that can affect a worthy Mind, by all the Ties that can bind a human Soul, to attend faithfully and carefully upon this great and comprehensive Duty: A Duty, which, as it is honestly or faithlessly executed, determines the Fate of Millions, and brings Prosperity or Misery upon Nations.

Whatever has happened in former Reigns, we have Reason to hope, that none come now into Parliament, with an execrable Intention to carry to Market a Country which has trusted them with its All; and it would be ridiculous to throw away Reason upon such Banditti, upon publick Enemies to human Society. Such Men would be worse than Cannibals, who only eat their Enemies to satisfy their Hunger, and do not sell and betray into Servitude their own Countrymen, who trust them with the Protection of their Property and Persons. But, as I have heard that some Men formerly, to whom this important Trust has been committed, have been treacherous enough, through Negligence, to sacrifice their Duty to Laziness or Pleasure, I shall endeavour to shew the Deformity of such Conduct.

The Name of a Member of Parliament has a great and respectful Sound; his Situation is attended with many Privileges, and an eminent Figure! All which make Men ambitious of acquiring a Seat there; though I am told that some of them have scarce ever appeared there. The Glory and Terror of the Name was enough for them: which Glory they tarnished, and converted into their Crime and their Shame, by neglecting the Duty which was annexed to it and along produced it. Small and ridiculous must be the Glory of that General, who never attends the Duties of War, and is always absent upon the Day of Battle; or of a Minister, who, while he should be making Dispatches, or concerting Schemes for the Publick, is wasting his Time at Ombre, at Chess, or with a Mistress.

It would scarce be believed, if it had not been felt, that the Insensibility of Men, as to all that is good and honourable, should go so far as to carry the Directors and Guardians of the Publick to a Cock Match, a Race, or a drunken Bout, when a Question has been upon the Stage, which concerned the very Being of the Publick.

This Passion for Pleasure is strangely preposterous upon such Occasions, and to follow it is cruel; cruel and disloyal to our Country, and even to ourselves. All our Happiness, and consequently all our reasonable Pleasures, are contained in the general Happiness; and when that is gone, or lessened, through our Neglect, we need not be surprized, but may thank ourselves, if in the publick Misfortunes and Curse we find our own.

When a pernicious Question has been carried, it is a poor Apology to alledge, and had better be left unalleged, that I was not there. Why were you not there? Was it not your Duty to be there? And were you not bound, by the solemn and awful Trust which you undertook, to have been there? Had you been there, perhaps it would not have been carried, perhaps not attempted; or if both, you would have acquitted your own Soul, and had the honourable Testimony of your Country, and of a good Conscience.

Every body knows, that in the Pensionary Parliaments in Charles II's Time, the Session was almost always drawn out into a tedious Length, on purpose to tire the Members and drive them all out of Town, except the trusty Creatures of the Court, who were in Parliament with no other View than to make a Penny of their betrayed Principles, and to pick the publick Purse, for the Promise of living Shares with those who set them on. Were not the absent Members answerable, in a great Degree, for the Treachery of those staunch and patient Parricides, by leaving them an Opportunity to commit it, when they knew that they would commit it? When a Man leaves his Wife with a known Ravisher, and his Money in the Hands of a noted Thief, he may blame himself if he suffer Loss & Dishonour.

Members of Parliament are set in a high Place, as public Stewards and Guards (the best and only sure Guards that a free Country can have) to watch for the publick Welfare, to settle the publick Expenses, and to defend publick and private Property from the unclean and ravenous Hands of Harpies; and they are obliged, by every Motive that can oblige, to adhere to their Station and Trust: When the major Part neglect or desert it, who knows but in Times to come there may be always enough remaining to give it up, and be remaining for that very End? He who does not prevent Evil when he may, does in effect commit it, by leaving others to do so, who he cannot be sure will not do it.

I have heard that some of these Truants from Parliament have boasted that they never voted wrong: But how often have they been out of the way, when they should have voted right, and opposed voting wrong? And is not this Omission of voting well the next Crime to voting ill? And where it is habitual, is it not worse than even now and then voting ill? He who commits but two Murders, is less guilty, as to the Community, than he who permits twenty which he might have hindered; and he who robs Ten Thousand Pounds from the Publick, is a more innocent Man than he who suffers it to be robbed of an Hundred Thousand. Or, if he who does not prevent a great Evil be less guilty in his own Eyes than he who actually commits a less; the Publick, which feels the Difference between Ten and Twenty, must judge far otherwise, and consider him as the more pernicious Criminal of the two, as they who are Traytors within the Law are the most dangerous Traytors of all.

How ridiculous is it to take a great deal of Pains, and to spend a great deal of Money, to come into Parliament, and afterwards come seldom or never there, but keep others out, who would perhaps give constant Attendance? It is foolish to alledge, that the Adversary is so strong, that your Attendance will be useless: for it has rarely happened, that any dreadful Mischief has been carried in a full House, or indeed attempted; but Opportunities have always been taken from the Absence of the Country Members. Besides, how often has it happened, that one extravagant Action has given a steady Majority to the other Side? The Pensionary Parliament itself, in King Charles II's Time, turned upon that corrupt Court: King James's first Loyal and Passive Obedience Parliament did the same, when he declared for Governing by Armies; and in King William's Time, the Anti-Court Party, who for many Years together could scarce ever divide above Eighty or Ninety, yet grew so very considerable, upon the Attempt for a Standing Army, that the Court, for several Years after, could not boast of a much greater Number of Followers; and though I confess that this produced many real Mischiefs to the Publick, yet the Courtiers had no one to blame but themselves for it. How absurd is it for Men to bring themselves into such a Dilemma, as either is to submit to certain Ruin, or, in some Instances, to hazard their Lives and Estates to get rid of it, by an unequal Struggle; when both may be easily prevented,

prevented, by doing what they have promised to do, what is their Duty, and ought to be their Pleasure, to do, and what may be done without further Expence, than making an honest Use of two Monosyllables?

The Notions of Honour generally entertained, are strangely wild, unjust, and absurd. A Man that would die rather than pick a private Pocket, will, without blushing, pick the Pockets of a Million: And he who would venture his Life to defend a Friend, or the Reputation of a Harlot who has none, will not lose a Dinner, or a merry Meeting, to maintain the Wealth and Honour of his Country. There have been Gentlemen of this sort of Honour, who really wished well to the Publick; yet, rather than attend to a Debate of the utmost Consequence to the Publick, would with infinite Punctualness meet a Company of Sharpers, to throw away their Estates at Seven or Eleven. So much stronger is pernicious Custom than publick Virtue and eternal Reason, which alone ought to create and govern Custom; and so much to the publick Shame and Misfortune are such wicked Customs, from the Influence of which even wise Men are not entirely exempted! So weak and wild a Thing is the Nature of Man!

It is observed of *Cato the Younger*, that he always came first to the Senate, and left it last. *Pompey* and his Faction, finding that he would never be persuaded, nor frightened into their execrable Designs against their Country, contrived a thousand treacherous Devices to keep him out of the Way: But he saw their ill Arts, and disappointed them. He said, that he entered upon the Business of the State, as the Business of every honest Man, that he considered the Publick as the proper Objects of his Care, Zeal, and Attendance, and not as a Bank for his own private Wealth, or a Source of personal Honours; that it was a hideous Reproach for Men who are guided by Reason, and by it superior to all other Creatures, to take less Care of the Society to which they belong, than such Insects as Bees and Ants take of their Hives and common stores: that he would never prefer private Interest or Pleasure to that of the Publick, and that none of those Considerations should ever withhold him from attending faithfully in the Senate.

Here is a virtuous and illustrious Example, which I would leave upon the Minds of my Readers, and particularly recommend to those who may most want it. When *Cæsar* had, by all manner of wicked Ways, by Violence, by Fraud, and by Bribery, procured the Government of *Gaul* and *Illyricum* for five Years, with an Army of four Legions, with which he afterwards enslaved *Rome* itself; *Cato* could not reproach his own Heart, that he had been absent when that fatal Law passed: He opposed it with all his Zeal and Eloquence, and with the Hazard of his Life: and told those who made it, what they afterwards sadly felt, that they were placing an armed Tyrant in their Citadel.

Consider, for God's Sake, Gentlemen, the Extent and Sacredness of your Trust: Your Country and Constitution are in your Hands: One unjust, one rash Law, may overturn both at once, and you with them, and cancel all Law and all Property for ever, and one good and wise Law may secure them to your latest Posterity. Can it be indifferent to you, whether the one or the other of these Laws pass; And if it be not indifferent, will you avoid attending? Be but as assiduous against Evil as others have often been for it, and you have a fair Chance to prevent it for Ages. Why should not Honour, Virtue, and good Conscience, be as active and zealous as Falshood, Corruption, and guilty Minds? Consider the Injustice, the Barbarity, the Treachery, and the terrible Consequences, of Sloth and Absence. Liberty, when once lost, is scarce ever recovered, almost as rarely as human Life, when it is once extinguished.

CHARLES-TOWN, March 20.

On Thursday last, *George Austin*, *John Dart*, *David Heath*, *Jordan Racker*, and *Benjamin Smith*, Esqrs. were declared duly elected to represent this Parish in the Commons House of Assembly of this Province. And,

We hear, that *Peter Taylor*, Esq; and Messrs. *Zachariah Feltz*, *pontoux*, *Richard Singleton*, and *William Allen*, are likewise elected in *St. James's*, *Goose-Creek*.

Thomas Drayton and *William Catell*, jun. Esqrs. and Mr. *Charles Caspell*, in *St. Andrew's*.

Jacob Bond, Esq; and Messrs. *John Moore* and *Stephen Miller*, jun. in *St. Thomas* and *St. David's*.

And, *Frederic Grimke* and *William Elliott*, Esqrs. and Mr. *Thomas Sackbwerell*, in *St. Paul's*.

Monday next is the Day appointed for electing the Officers for the Year 1749. viz. Church-Warden, Vestry Commissioners for the Markets and Work-house, Fire and Wood-Messurers, and Pacifiers.

Since our last arrived here his Majesty's Snow-Boat, *Cape*, 1st, from *Virginia*.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, CHARLES-TOWN, Entered Inwards.

Schooner Recovery, Peter Nickleson, from Jamaica.

Schooner Little Betty, Thomas Wright, from the *Havana*.

Sloop Charming Betty, William Blay, and

Sloop Ranger, Thomas Young, from Bermuda.

Sloop William, William Conde, from Bonair.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Carolina, John Schermerhorn, for New-York.

Sloop Elizabeth, John Warren, for Jamaica.

Clear'd for Departure.

Ship Stron Galley, Richard I'On, to London.

Ship Two Brothers, Thomas Arnott,

Ship Prince Frederick, Thomas Brown, and

Ship Patience, John Brown, to Cowes.

Schooner Black-Joak, Thomas Harney, to the *Havana*.

Schooner Friendship, Andrew McCorkall,

Schooner Elizabeth, William Hume, and

Sloop Retrieve, Thomas Jones, to Providence.

EXPORTED from this Place, since the first of September 1748.

Of the Growth and Manufacture of this Province.

Rice, 23,547 Barrels.

Witch, 1,390 Barrels.

Tar, 959 Barrels.

Turpentine, 911 Barrels.

Deer-Skins, 179 Hds.

Indica, 18,999 lb.

PRICE CURRENT at CHARLES-TOWN,

Of the under-mentioned GOODS.

(Of the Country Growth and Manufacture.)

By the Barrel.

Deer, 7 lb. 10 sh.

Witch, 10 lb.

Rice per Ct. 55 s.

Witch 50 s.

Tar, 45 s.

Turpentine, 10 s.

Resin, 8 s.

By the Pound.

Indigo, 15, 17 s. 6, & 20 s.

Deer-Skins, 15 to 16 s.

Green Hides, 20, 30 & 35 s.

Tanned Leather, 25 to 30 s.

By the Thousand.

Pipe Staves, 30 s.

(Of Foreign Growth and Manufacture.)

By the Hoghead.

Jamaica Rum, 25 s. per Gal.

Barbados ditto, 20 s.

Antigua ditto, 20 s.

Monterrat ditto, 20 s.

St. Kitt's ditto, 20 s.

St. Vincent ditto, 14 s.

Whiskies, 8 to 10 s.

By the Pipe.

Spiced Wine, 80 to 95 s.

By the Barrel.

Flour, 7 lb. 10 per Ct.

Ship Distill, 5 lb.

Drawn ditto, 7 lb. 10

Whiskies Sugar, 6 to 10 s.

By the Chest.

Boxes Tea, 35 s. to 40

Green ditto, 4 s.

Logan ditto, 7 to 10 s.

By the 100 Weight.

Sun-Distill, 35 s.

Red Iron, 10 s.

By the Ton.

EXCHANGE at LONDON, 725 to 750 per Cent.

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